GARY AND HAMPTON.

The Outbreak of a Long-Suppressed Quar-rel—A Lively Interview with G.u. Gary— He Charges Senator Hampton with Hav-ing Sold Out Tilden in 1876.

Letter to the New York Herald.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 5. Gen. Mart Gary, of Edgefield countynow "the people's man" for Governor of Hampton Legion, in the civil war. At the first battle of Manassas, after Hampton and others were wounded, Gary took command and captured Ricketts's battery. His distinguished gallantry won the applause of the Legion, the Confederate army and the Southern people. Subsequently he is said to have resented Hampton's attempt to promote one of his favorite officers over him as Major, with the declaration that he had "stood the test of battle as well as he (Harpton) or any other man," and that if Hampton promoted another over him "it would be the last time that he would treat an officer so." These incidents afforded an early test of Gary's quality, and were significant besides of his ultimate future relations to Hampton in politics. He supported Hampton on principle for Governor as the most available candidate at test of battle as well as he (Hampton) or cer so." These incidents afforded an early test of Gary's quality, and were significant besides of his ultimate future relations to Hampton in politics. He supported Hampton on principle for Governor as the most available candidate at the close of the carpet-bag reign, conducting the canvass with such vigor that, on going to Columbia after the election, he was greeted by the new Governor with the exclamation:

"Well, Gary, Edgesield has saved the State!"

His subsequent opposition in the State Senate to the policy of Hampton and those who acted with him raised General Gary into extraordinary prominence, so that one morning, to use his own rather shy expression, he "awoke, like Byron, and found himself famous throughout the South."

I called on the General this afternoon

I called on the General this afternoon at his hotel. and found him to be of finer mettle than his mere popular vogue implies. Lithe, wiry, with features thin but handsome, short gray hair, a close clipped gray mustache, sparkling eyes and a candid smile, he displayed a charm of manner and frankness of speech which would in themselves account for a considerable part of the public favor he has won. It was with the utmost difficulty

sion of political topics:

"Is there anything of real meaning in the talk, in South Carolina and elsewhere, of adopting Grant as the Southern candidate for President?" was the next question I asked Gen. Gary, as a diversion.

"Nothing. If there is a real feeling in favor of such a project (except, of course, among the scalawags and niggers,) I haven't heard of it. I spent two months of the summer at White Sulphur Springs, meeting there men from all parts of the South, and didn't hear the scheme broached of running Grant in connection with the Democratic party. But I did hear this—and from the lips of public men from whom I should have least expected it—the statement that if Grant wants to be Emperor of this country, or

ism for the mere sake, or hope at least, of securing justice through the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges. The gentlemen with whom I have spoken on this subject haven't gone so far as to say they would actively help to plant a Grant dynasty. They have morally said they dynasty. They have merely said they would not hinder any move Grant and his friends might make to set it up, and that they would stand by the Empire it declared. A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, BY GOD

"Such, however," said Gen. Gary, walking up and down the floor, "is not my plan or policy. I'm in favor, by God! of constitutional government—a Republican government, and in favor of perpetuating it. If the time ever comes, I'm ready to throw my swo.d into the scale for this, and against any monarchi-cal innovation whatsoever."

BAYARD-TILDEN. "Who," I put to him at last, "is the

candidate of the Southern Democrats for President?"

President?"

"Take the leaders—Bayard is their choice, undoubtedly. Take the people—Tilden would be theirs. I am not myself a Bayard man. Thomas H. Ewing is my a Bayard man. Thomas H. Ewing is my preference. His financial principles are my own. Bayard's are not. I can't understand the Democratic fidelity of a man who stands, as Bayard does, on a Radical Republican financial platform. I'm a Jackson Democrat, and can understand the position in this respect of Gen. Ewing. To my mind Jackson was the greatest man the Democratic party ever had—greater than Colhoun, or Webster either—in braiss, in nerves, in fa. a seing either-in brains, in nerves, in faceseing

"How do you associate his financial ideas with those of Ewing?"
"In this way: Jackson, in his day, was opposed to a national bank. He was opposed to the consolidation of the money power—the grandest, most absorbing of modern powers—into hands outside the people's. So is General Ew-

THE POPULACE AND TILDEN.

the former attempt to control matters when the former attempt to control them resulted in such immense loss and suffering. Therefore, I say, our people have not yet formulated their preference, and it a only a feeling in the sir which leads me to describe it as for Yilden."

"Why General" called

dential friend, who stood near during the conversation, "don't you know very well there ain": a man, woman or white child in South Carolina that wouldn't go for Tilden if he was nominsted again?"

BADLY TREATED-DAMN HIM. "Just you hold on. I'm coming to that," said Gen. Gary. "Tilden, if he gets nominated again, will get the unanimous support of the Southern people. It's idle to dispute that solidest of all solid facts in the so-called Solid South. Damn him!" proceeded the General, now warming to the thems, "I'm sorry for him, too. I think Tilden has been badly treated. He was sold out by Southern leaders. He ought not, however, to have suffered himself to be sold out by anybody. He should have claimed his have suffered himself to be sold out by anybody. He should have claimed his rights. That's why, even while I say I'm sorry for him, I add that I don't like his sort of a man. He has nothing of the Audrew Jackson kind in him. Yet I would support him heartly again, because he was sacrificed to the South and that the South owes him an atonement. Moreover, I believe that helps the

SAMUEL SOLD OUT BY THE SOUTH.

"But you say Tilden was sold out by Southern leaders. That's a new phase. How?"

"Oh, I know it will raise the devil," said Gen. Gary, "but it might as well come out. The long and short of it is that a proposition was made to me at the well known mass meeting at Abbeville in 1876 to withdraw the Tilden electors of this State!"

"By whom?"

"By Gen. Hampton, at the time when he had been nominated but not elected for the Governorship. He, Toombs and myself spoke at that meeting. Hampton approached me on the platform with that proposition."

"Now," I asked Gen. Gary, "please explain for what reason that suggestion was made, and what service its adoption would have been to Hampton's cause."

"Well, sir, at that time we wanted to redeem South Carolina from carpet-bag f manner and frankness of speech which rould in themselves account for a coniderable part of the public favor he has ron. It was with the utmost difficulty hat I led him into the following discussion of political topics:

"Is there anything of real meaning in he talk, in South Carolina and elsewhere, of adopting Grant as the Southern candidate for President?" was the next question I asked Gen. Gary, as a liversion.

"Nothing. If there is a real feeling in favor of such a project (except, of course, among the scalawags and niggers,) I have en't heard of it. I spent two months of the summer at White Sulphur Springs, meeting there men from all parts of the

meeting there men from all parts of the South, and didn't hear the scheme broached of running Grant in connection with the Democratic party. But I did hear this—and from the lips of public men from whom I should have least expected it—the statement that if Grant wants to be Emperor of this country, or even to head a constitutional monarchy, he would find plenty of Southern backing."

"Was this a deliberate statement? It seems incredible."

EMPEROR ULYSES.

"Not a bit incredible. Why, my friend, you can't understand the straits in which some of the Southern people find themselves. They are willing to take almost any way out of the rut. Besides, many of them believe, as they have long believed, that the British Constitution is the best the world ever saw. To save themselves from the present and possible future tyranny of a Republican majority in the North, they would be honeatly willing not only to exchange the Federal Constitution for that one, but to do away with the Constitution and establish Imperiatism for the mere sake, or hope at least, of securing justice through the enjoy-A SHARP ANSWER TO HAMPTON.

offer to surrender the State to Hayes is order to secure the election of Hampton hence my willingness to see atonemen made in case Tilden is again nomidated made in case Tilden is again nominated. That nomination, I repeat, ignoring my preference for Ewing, would undoubtedly be received by our people with full acclaim. The whole South would vote for Tilden. Whoever tells you it won't tells a lie. There would be no bolting. We've had enough of belting—enough of secession. You can't get any more of it from the South. Talk of Southern brigadiers' not being docile to the decision of the party or not being friends of the Union. By God! I expect they're about the best friends the Union has to-day, just because they've had some experience in because they've had some experience in

The Herald's Comments. It is a remarkable story which Gen. Gary tells one of our Southern corres pondents how Senator Hampton propos ed to "sell out" Mr. Tilden's electoral ticket in South Carolina in 1876. The General's conclusion is still more remarkable -that the National Democratic. party must renominate Mr. Tilden for

party must renominate Mr. Tilden for President in atonement for Senator Hampton's behavior. By contrast with this, sern prominent Democratic politicians, caw York, with a freedom of spec ... te equal to Gen. Gary's, insist that ... Tilden not only proposed, but did attually "sell out," the Democratic municipal ticket here in 1868, and therefore, in atonement for such behavior in must got be renominated. Now, Sot in Carolina is a big State, and New York is a dig city, but neither of Carolina is a big State, and New York is a big city, but neither of them probably is big enough to make the policy of the National Democratic party hinge tpon superanunated grievances in local politics. If it means to win the next Presidential election its nominations must be controlled by some higher consideration than the descriptions of the consideration when the superante section. consideration than the circumstance that Senato: Hampton was willing to put Mr. Tilden's nose out of joint to elect himself Governer of South Carolina three years ago, or that Mr. Tilden did actually dis-"As to the popular preference for Tilden—what of that?"

"Well, now, that is a comprehensive question. The people of our State—that is to say, the masses of them—have been so absorbed by their own troubles that they have not digasted questions involving national finance, nor inquired how these questions would be affected by this or that President to come into power. All are Democrats of the strictest type, willing to abide by the decision of the National Democratic Convention. All, too, pretty well recognize the doctrine that South Carolina, which was so active in stirring up the late civil war, ought to be a little modest just at present—ought not to attempt to control them resulted in such immense loss and suffering. Therefore, I say, our people have not yet formulated their preference, and it's only a feeling in the sit' which leads me to describe it as for Yilden."

"Why, General," exclaimed a confiago, or that Mr. Tilden did actually dislocate the nose of Mr. Augustus Schell in electing Mr. Edward Cooper Mayor of New York two years afterward. Since, however, the rumora about Senator Hampton's infidelity to the Democratic electoral ticket in 1876, which have been floating in the air ever since, have found a respectable senator election. ed" to windrawr the Tilden electoral ticket in order to save their State ticket and "Why, General," exclaimed a confi- redeem South Carolina from the carpet-

baggers, "he (Gen. Gary) would not since been published all over the United States, viz: that Tilden was sacrificed for the benefit of the South, and the Hampton-He pronounces Gen. Gary's Charges "Utterly and Absolutely False." Washington Special to the New York Herald.

Senator Hampton's attention was Senator Hampton's attention was drawn to-day to the conversation of Gen. Mart Gary concerning him, reported by a correspondent from Columbia, S. C., in to-day's Herald. He read the correspondence over carefully, and said that while there were various misrepresentations, beginning as far back as the events of the war, he did not consider anything worthy of notice except so much as rela-

of the war, he did not consider anything worthy of notice except so much as related to the alleged breach of faith in the matter of the Tilden electors. Upon this point he remarked:

"While I have never condescended to notice the rumors, of which the Herald speaks to-day, about Senator Hampton's infidelity to the Democratic electoral ticket in 1876, which have been floating in the air ever since; and while I cannot agree with the Herald that they have, as it says, now found a respectable sponsor it says, now found a respectable sponsor in Gen. Gary, still as some one is at last found to father these slanders I am induced to pronounce them utterly and absolutely false.

"Can easily be established by the following facts: Soon after the election in 1876 an article appeared in an Augusta, Ga, paper, of course anonymously, making the same charges and referring to Gen. McGowan, as Gary now docs. He was behind them, as he is now, and this article, if not written by Gen. Gary, was at least inspired by him. The chairman of the State Executive Committee, A. C. Haskell, subsequently elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, immediately responded to it and denounced it as untrue. Gen. McGowan also replied to it and took the same ground. So complete and overwhelming were these replies that the author of the slander made no response to them, and I need only refer you to their letters for me full yindication and author of the slander made no response to them, and I need only refer you to their letters for my full vindication and that of the Democratic party of South Carolina. That party acted in perfect good faith during the whole canvass, and the fact that Mr. Hayes's majority by itepublican count was only about 600 votes over Mr. Tilden, shows how earnestly we worked for the latter's election. That I consulted with Gen. Gary on this matter or any other during that canvass, or before it, or since, has entirely escaped my recollection, if this ever occurred. It may have been my mission time that I have not done so, but as I have always regarded his views as narrow, unwise and dangerous, I have studiously avoided asking his advice or acting on his suggestions."

It will be seen that Senator Hampton makes a very square denial of Gen. Gary's accusations. Your correspondent will add that during the canvass of 1876 will add that during the canvass of 1876 the Herald on very frequent occasions editorially urged the Democrats of South Carolina, and Gen. Hampton, as their candidate, to abandon the Tilden electoral ticket, or at least to run a ticket of Hayes and Hampton, and that there was at that time general disappointment that the Democrats and Gen. Hampton refused to do what many of their Northern friends thought wise and proper.

1876—Trickery at Abbeville—Alleged Conspiracy Between Toombs, Hampton, Cothran, Hoyt and Others—Where Will VERAC?

The interview between Gen. Mart W. Gary and a Herald reporter, and the sharp rejoinder of Senator Wade Hampton, denouncing Gary's statements as false, nouncing Gary's statements as false, published in the *Herald* a few days ago, have occasioned great excitement in Columbia, and in fact all over South Caroline Earth. ina. For the past few days the matter has been discussed at the street corners, in the lobbies of the State House and the hotels. Both Hampton and Gary have hosts of warm friends and supporters throughout the State, and the people are very much excited over the controversy between them. Opinions are divided as to which one of the distiputants has the advantage. To-day I had short, infermal interviews with a number of prominent members of the Legislature, which disclosed the fact the Gary stock is rising rapidly while the stock of Hampton is decidedly on the wane. A distinguished Charlestonian remarked with considerable warmth: "Gary is as much entitled to credence as Hampton, and I want something more substantial than the latter's mere denial of the grave imputations. The onus of disproving Gary's charges rests there, and it will not do for him. Or retort by the denouncing them as false." One of the leading lawyers of the State, who has always been an ardent supporter of Hampton remarked that the whole thing is an ugly piece of business, and a few more such interviews would elect Gary Governor.

OPINIONS ADVERSE TO HAMPTON.

Another prominent politician expressed himself in very pointed terms, declaring that the effect of Hampton's bitter denunciations was to anake Gary's ten-fold more popular than he ever was. I asked a leading colored Republican of this city what the colored people thought of the controversy, and he replied that it was "no funeral" of theirs, but as far as the even concerned he would prefer to take Gary's word to that of Hampton. So uneasy have the opponants of Gary's word to that of Hampton. So uneasy have the opponants of Gary's word to that of Hampton. So uneasy have the opponants of Gary's word to that of Hampton. So uneasy have the opponants of Gary's word to that of Hampton where were the store of the supposition was actually made to day to elect him Ohief Justice if he would with-draw from the race. He declined the proposition was actually made to day to the state is under the proposit lina. For the past few days the matter has been discussed at the street corners, in the lobbies of the State House and

propositie 1 in unique style, declaring that he would not take the position, for fell through, and that General Wade he had serious misgivings as to his ability to fill an office which required such profound legal knowledge. The people are on the qui vive to see Gary's reply to Hampton's charges.

GENERAL GARY REPEATS HIS CHARGES. This afternoon, with a view of ascertaining what the gallant General was going to do about it, I called upon him at his hotel, and with some difficulty in-

Correspondent—General, I suppose you have seen the interview with Senator Hampton, published in the New York Herald, in which he asserts that your statement restive to the infidelity of some of the leaders of South Carolina to Tilden in 1876, and in regard to the proposition made by Governor Hampton to you to withdraw the electors of the Democratic party for President and Vice President at the mass meeting at Abbeville in 1876; also concerning the meeting that night, at which Hampton, Toomba, McJowan, Cothran an others were present, is atterly and absolutely false?

General Gary—Well, yes, In the first alacs, allow me to say in that interview decision of the electors not to cast in 1880. It seems to us that the Northern South so severely for instances of race the characteristic party of the carous and thought to the Democratic party for President and Vice President and Vice

NOT A PERSONAL QUARREL.

allusions to Senator Hampton were to show that the disposition to withdraw the electors of the Democratic party for President and Vice Fresident existed in Correspondent—What are your personal relations to Senator Hampton and what will be the result of this trouble? General Gary—I have already stated that I do not propose to bandy epithets with Senator Hampton; and as to his remarks as to my being "unwise, narrow and dangerous," I am willing to leave that to the soldiers who fought under us both during the war and to the people of South Carolina, who have known us all our lives; for we are both on record by our acts and speeches. I see nothing to come out of it except a newspaper discussion, by which no one but Mr. Tilden can be benefited. I have no disposition, under existing circumstances, to make it a personal issue. It is true he dislikes me, or rather hates me. Although I have served in the war under him as my comp anding officer, and have done so President and Vice President existed in South Carolina early in 1876, and culminated in electoral fraud by ... nd through which Hayes and Wheeler were unconstitutionally declared elected, the Republican party secured the continuance of their party in power, and the South, to some extent, the recognition of the doctrine of local self-government.—Whether it was a wise trade or not is a grave question which the future must decide. This State is redeemed now, and we are discussing the question as to who shall be President, and when asked my honest opinion I have given a frank reply, it which I have stated that Tilden was ascrificed by some of the leaders and not by the people of the South, and that if he received the Democratic nomination the masses of the cratic nomination the masses of the South would again give him a hearty and have served in the war under him as my comp anding officer, and have done so since as my political leader, with all the energy, courage and ability that I possess, my so-called "opposition" has never been of a persona character, and was simply in the consc.entious discharge of my public duty. Although I have on many occasions su ported him, and given him the highest evidence of a desire to do him justice, I have always had his bitter and unrelenting opposition to carry, and I suppose he will continue to keep me down until he or I die."

At this juncture our conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a number of visitors, and the interviewer took shis departure. HAMPTON DID AEK HIM TO "WITHDRAW." Correspondent—What about the ques-ion of veracity between Hampton and General Gary—It is evident that Sena-tor Hampton is angry with me for allud-ing to what has been an open secret for ing to what has been an open secret for three years, and, as he states himself, has been discussed in the papers of Georgia and this State. The distinguished Senator is again mistaken as to my being the nuthor of the article alluded to by him. It is bitter prejudice and hatred to me, no doubt, that has and will continue to induce him to believe that I am the author or inspirer of every article that dares to criticise his public acts. He, like the rest of us, must, without complaint, receive a just criticism from the people, whose servants we are. Every

Edgefield Senator. Dispatch to the News and Courier. COLUMBIA, December 17.

people, whose servants we are. Every one in South Carolina knows that he

It will be seen that the reported inter-

After several unsuccessful attempts, I finally induced Gen. Gary to talk, for publication, to-night. I found him in the Senate Chamber during the session. He seemed in perfectly good humor, and avoided anything like bitterness toward one in South Carolina knows that he hates, and has long hated me, as the Devil does "holy water." He seems to nurse his wrath to keep it warm, and occasionally lets it off, as he did at Greenville last year, when he called me "impertinent," and then had me "gagged" by the State Executive Committee. I decline to exchange epithets with him, but am willing to stand by the record. Now to come down to the gist of the matter.

avoided anything like bitterness toward anybody. In reply to a general question regarding the difference between Gen. Hampton and himself, he said:

"You can say, for me, that I reciprocate the sentiments of the News and Courier as expressed in the editorial entitled the "Hampton and Gary Embroglio." I'm willing to make the school-boy bargain with him [referring to Hampton,] and let him alone if he will me. I've always been willing to do that, and I've always been willing to do that, and always said I'd let them alone if they'd

I reiterate that Hampton did approach me on the speakers' stand after I had finished my speech at the Abbeville mass meeting in 1876, as I have stated in my former interview, with the proposition to withdraw the Democratic electors, and to this proposition I replied:

First, that as South Carolina had sent delegates to and fairly participated in the national convention which nominated Tilden, the withdrawal of the electors would be a piece of bad faith.

Second, I said it could not be done without calling another convention.

To this Senator Hampton responded that it might be done through the State Executive Committee. Without acquisesing, I answered Hampton that if he and the rest were resolved to do it, I wouldn't make war upon the conclusion. It thus appears that I told Hampton then and there I regarded it as an act of bad faith to the national Democratic party, and I here repeat that I have always regarded it in the light of a treacherous disaffection to Tilden before his election. In stating that, if he (Hampton) "and the rest were resolved to do it, I would not make war upon the conclusion," I meant that I would obey orders from the headquarters of the Democratic party, my judgment then and now being that it would nave proved fix it to the campaign, as it would, to have made an attempt to change front, not only in the presence of the enemy, but in the midst of the fight. It will be seen that the reported interview does not raise an issue of veracity I've always been willing to do that, and always said I'd let them alone if they'd let me alone too. I reiterate what I've often said before: That my opposition to Senator Hampton has never been of a personal character, but an honest and conscientious difference of opinion as to the policy of the State and National Democracy. I have never indulged in any opposition to Hampton himself."

Gen. Gary stopped here to take part for a second in the Senate debate, and resumed: Senator Hampton took the initial step in the oppositiou, and I clways propose to strike back when I'm struck. A conflict of ideas is like any other conflict. You've got to fight to win it. I always have, and will, repel opposition with opposition. I desire the unity of the Democratic party as heartily as any man, and as a member of the party submitted to be gagged in 1876, and to be dictated to by Hampton where and when I should and shouldn't speak, and if I ever received courtesy from him, or those associated with him, I don't know it. I am willing to retire from public life if it, is necessary for the unity of the party, but I'm not to be driven out of it by anybedy. I know I am charged by Senator Hampton with writing articles that I didn't write, but my fight has been open and not a secret one. I'm not that kind of a man. I use neither muffled dagger nor stilletto. I am willing to meet him or any other man in open political contest, if it is nec-essary. Even the interview in the Her-It will be seen that the reported interview does not raise an issue of veracity upon the proposition that I have stated that he made to me, for he says "that I consulted with General Gary on this matter or any other during that canvass or before it or since has entirely escaped any recollection if this aver occurred." essary. Even the interview in the Herald was not a deliberate attack on Hampton or designed to do him injustice, my
only idea being to do Tilden justice.
My idea was to give full justice to
Tilden, though I'm no champion of his.
You can say now that I regard him as a
great leader of the Democracy, and
think he deserves consideration at my
hands, and Hampton's hands, too. I am
willing to give him his dues. He has
done more for the party than any man
in America. Like some great military gendone more for the party than any man in America. Like some great military general be won a great battle in '76, when retrenchment and reform were emblazoned on our banners, but he failed to reap the spoils and developments may prove," added the General, "that it was not his fault after all. The General then said he thought he had said enough. He remarked that

he thought he had said enough. He remarked that the former interview was largely due to the resistence of the Herald man, who had worried and badgered and coaxed him into talking when he was tired and half sick and didn't feel like it.

At an informal interview previously Gen. Gary said that he did not consider that an insite of verseity between him. that an issue of veracity between him-self and Hampton existed, the latter having said he did not recollect the con-versation alluded to between them.

RACE OPPRESSIONS OUT WEST .- I the Southern people feel like hitting back, with charges of cruelty to an infe-rior race practiced at the North, by way of counterbalancing the allegations of Southern atrocities toward the black Southern atrocities toward the black man, they will soon have plenty of material in hand, for the anti-Chinese constitution of California goes into effect with the new year. The story in circulation that a great league of "hoodlums" had been formed for the purpose of murdering or torturing any Chinaman who does not quit California before January I may be unfounded. But judging for present hot quit California before January I may be unfounded. But, judging from pres-ent signs, it is probable that that State will be made more than commonly hot for the celestials. In anticipation of their doom they are escaping to other States. Some of them are finding homes and work in Colorado. But there the race hatred follows them. A gang of Italian miners in Part county, Colorado, recently "cleaned out" a comp of these Hampton—now Senator Hampton—was chairman and presided over the meeting. I take it that this will be conclusive as to the facts that I have stated in regard to that meeting being, as he asserts in his interview, "atterly and absolutely recently "cleaved out" a camp of these industrious and frugal people and nearly murdered the contractor. This is a specimen of the brutalities of which wa JUNKETING WITH PRESIDENT HAVES. As to the proposition submitted by Senator Hampton to me, and also to this meeting, of the withdrawai of the electors for President and Vice President from the canvass, is not the evidence conclusive of an attempt to act in bad faith to the Democratic state. shalt hear more all along the Pacific coast in 1880. It seems to us that the

LIFE IN RICHMOND PRISON.

Colonel John F. Mines' Story of the Con-

Last evening an address was delivered at Tammany Hall by Colonel John F. Mines, of Utica, on "The Southern Confederacy and Its Prisoners of War." A large audience was present, and manifested its interest by close attention and frequent applause. The speaker said that fourteen years had elapsed since the men in butternut under Lee and the boys in blue under Grant had literally turned their swords into pruning hooks and betaken themselves to the arts of peace. "This week," said the lecturer, "a Federal official of this city who once plotted to abduct a Democratic President has spoken, in behalf of the stalwart gospel, at New Orleans, and no one has offered him the crown of martyrdom. To-night I mask bors in behalf of intispoken, in behalf of the stalwart gospel, at New Orleans, and no one has offered him the crown of martyrdom. To-night I speak here in behalf of justice to the South and no man objects. There can be no better proof that peace has really returned to the land. Only the politicians—the men who stayed at home when their country in vain called for volunteers and had to put up with a draft—still persist in fighting the battle of hate. But the men who did their fighting on the field mean to have peace and will have it. Heretofore a large portion of the Radical orators' methods of firing the Northern heart lay in the plea of so-called barbarities on the part of the Confederates to their prisoners of war. Whenever a Southern Congressmen rises in his seat to speak in behalf of his constituents, the cry of 'rebel brigadier' is raised, and when a street fight occurs in Vicksburg or New Orleans there is a cry of 'barbarities' and an echo of 'Andersonville' has been as effective as was the sweet word 'Masonetamin' when it fell from of 'barbarities' and an echo of 'Andersonville' has been as effective as was the sweet word 'Mesopotamia,' when it fell from the lips of Whitfield, the preacher. The key to Confederate treatment of the Federal prisoners was found in the fact that they had very little for themselves and gave the best they had to their prisoners. While the Northern officer in the Richmond prison had his baker's bread three times a day and his meat twice a day, the Confederate sentinel had only his corn cake and molasses, varied by a little meat occasionally. If the Northern officer in his quarters felt the rude blasts of winter, his sentinel, clad in thin homespun, shivered like a leaf as the keen wind swept through his slight rags, and held out skeleton hands to the fire. Their blankets were taken from their beds at home, worn by use, and some of the officers carried a little roll of carpet in lieu of other covering. This was the spirit of the South. The officer of our guard, a Georgian, once exhibited to the speaker with pardonable pride a sword he had put together from a scythe-blade, with sheepskin scabbard and handle of Southern oak. The men were terribly nearnest and ready to make any and all sacrifices. oak. The men were terribly in earnest and ready to make any and all sacrifices.

oak. The men were terribly in earnest and ready to make any and all sacrifices. They expected their prisoners to do the same, and thought it no wrong that a prisoner should go without the dainties they could not afford. The hospital service was reasonably well performed. Quinine and some other medicines were worth their weight in gold at times, and surgeons had to work as best they could. The mortality was nover greater in the prisoner's hospital than in those of the service. This I know from frequent visits to the hospitals. Such visits were frequently allowed by the Confederates, and in one case permission was given to attend a funeral of one of the more distinguished of the Federal prisoners."

In regard to General Winder, of Baltimore, who had charge of the Federals, Colonel Mines said that he was the best abused man in the Southern Confederacy, and had least deserved it. Unfortunately for himself, General Winder died just as the war closed, and he thus became a convenient scapegoat for slanders. The onvenient scapegoat for slanders. dead man could not reply. But even at this late day the speaker desired to do justice to a brave soldier and humane man. He was bluff in manner and quick of speech, but he had been just to our of speech, but he had been just to our men and courteous in his intercourse with them. In the speaker's case he had literally obeyed the Scripture injunction, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him," for on his release he had furnished him with on his release no had furnished him with money to pay for breakfast at Petersburg. Many other similar acts of kindness ought

from reproach.

At this point the speaker went into details of life in a Confederate prison, depicting graphically the daily occupations and amusements of the men, quoting from the songs of the day and the speeches of the men, and giving a gloomy descrip-tion of the nightly meetings of the fa-mous Richmond Prison Association, of of the men, and giving a gloomy description of the nightly meetings of the famous Richmoud Prison Association, of which he was sergeant-at-arms. Except for the perpetual longing for release, he admitted that their festive nights were full of "real, relicking, roaring fun," and that the prisoners gave their guardians annoyance enough to justify much more restraint than was inflicted. But though there seems to be much romance in the retrospect there was none in the reality. Restraint was the great sorrow. They wanted to get out. Liberty never looked so sweet as there. But beyond it fact that they were confined in close quarters, there was nothing to justify the stalwart assertion that Federal prisoners were treated with barbarity by the Confederates. "This," said the lecturer, "is the truth of history as borne out by my experience and the teatimony of my companions in misfortune. After the lapse of these many years of peace, it is time that the truth of history should be spoken on this point."

But some man would ask, "What of Andersonville." The speaker said he did not know personally about it, except that the mortality among the Confederate prisoners at Elmira was proportionally reader than at Andersonville. Yet there might have been fault on both sides. A gentleman in the audience had in his possession a copy of an official communication from the chaplain of one of our own prisons at the West, in which he spoke of having begun "a system of retailation" for reported cruelites at Andersonville. Over such sonduct we could only throw the mentle of foreiveness. As for the Eouth, the entire a cight of

from the charge of neglect and cruelty to its prisoners he must deny any excessive mortality at Andersonville. Yet there might have been fault on both sides. A gentleman in the audience had in his possession a copy of an official communication from the chaplain of one of our own prisons at the West, in which he spoke of having begun "a system of retaliation" for reported cruelties at Andersonville. Over such sonduct we could only throw the mantle of forgiveness. As for the fouth, the entire helpt of testimony went to show that they did

As for the South, the entire coight of testimony went to show that they did what they could for the Northern men whom the fortunes of war had placed in their charge.

The speaker closed with an earnest ples for justice to the South, without regard to past prejudices, and for the viz-dication of the truth. The gospel of mate had had its day and must give place to the better gospel of maternity. The hum of machinery that gathered in the full harvest at the South, and the shrick of the locomotive that distributed it to the waiting States, spoke of the dawn of a new day wherein the mission of the stalwart disturber of unity would forever vanish.—New York World, 5th.

OUR PHOSPHATE INDUSTRY. The State's Rights in the Product of the

Gen. John Bratton and Col. Zimmerman Davis, a majority of the board of phosphate commissioner, have made a report to the Legislature on "the best system that can be adopted, in the present condition of the subject, for the protection of the rights of the State and the granting of rights to dig, mine and remove phosphatic deposits from the navigable waters, streams and marshes of the State." The reports says that the rights of the State, except the right to a royalty, have all been legislated away, and that the best system under the present condition of the subject, is one that will enforce a prompt payment of the royalty and a thorough working of the deposits, in order to obtain all the phosphate upon which royalty can be realized.

phate upon which royalty can be realized.

In order to qual'fy themselves to judge what system vould best fulfil these requisites the commissioners investigated the subject of river mining with great care, by inquiring of managers of the business and of scientists interested in and acquainted with the subject, and also by personal inspection of mining operations, from the taking of the rock from the water to landing it on the wharves, form which it was shipped and from which the royalty was paid.

As the result of this inspection the report says: The term "plant" applies to the implements and appliances used in the mining and preparation of rock for market. A fully equipped plant will consist of tongs, flats, lighters, washboats, dredge, tugboat, wharf, crusher, screen, drying sheds. The parties to whom the State had granted mining privileges were variously equipped for the conduct of the business—some with not even a pair of tongs, some with only flat and tongs, some with a lighter and a fleet of flats, and thus through all grades of development. Those who fail to provide any of the neccessary appliances have not organized a mining business over which they have supervisional and control; but only use the rights granted to them by sub-granting them to others, who are not under bonds to the State for their conduct of the business. Others grant "permits," but held those to whom they are granted under their supervision and control; others again use only their own appliance and implements, hire hands, to man them, and of course supervise and conduct their operations.

The rock is taken from the water by two modes—by head nicking to the same to the water by two modes—by head nicking to the parties.

course supervise and conduct their operations.

The rock is taken from the water by two modes—by hand-picking (under which is included that taken with tongs) and by machinery. Both modes are necessary to a thorough and systematic work of the river mines. Hand-picking can only obtain loose rocks and deposits lying on the bottom, while powerful dredges are required to break up the rock, which is cemented sand and marl, in firm sheets or masses, called strata rock. This strata rock is found in nearly all of the river phosphate beds, that of the Ashley River being, perhaps, the only exception. In the Ashley the loose nod dredge has yet been adapted to work in this tough putty-like substance.

It will be seen therefore, that the revenue derived by the State from its right of royalty will depend very much on the thorough and complete working of the phosphate, beds as the better the mining the greater the number of tons produced to which the royalty and its product tweness under the several systems now in vogue for granting rights, the report says that when permits are given and no supervision excreised there is absolutely no security either for thorough working or for the payment of the royalty on such phosphate as is actually mined. Where

or for the payment of the royalty on such phosphate as is actually mined. Where the holders of permits are supersized by bonded grantors of the permit the security is better, as then fraud could only be committed with the consent of the bonded party. The tack of a fixed place of business the report notes as a principal cause of insecurity, and adds that although the returns and payment of royalty may be faithfully made, the commissioner fail to find any security for thorough work by parties without a fixed place of business. They are not organized or equipped for thorough work, and are incapable of meeting this demand of the State, and in fact they militate against the State's interest. They skin off the fatness of the whole territory to which they have access, and leave that which is difficult and expensive to mine. It is true that the Marine and River Phosphate Company has a dredge at

SEVEN PACIFIC RAILWAYS .- When! of 1869, only ten years ago, the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Rail-ways was celebrated with wild enthusi ways was celabrated with wild anthusiasm throughout the convey, it was believed that another transcontinental line would never be needed or thought of. So vast an undertaking had the first line seemed, that it had been pronounced by able and experienced men to be utterly impracticable of construction and of opperation if constructed, the man who expresses the gased in it, war ridically seement the peration if constructed, the uses who ex-gaged in it were ridicaled as crasy the-orists, and tremendous faith and courage, backed by the national treasury, alone brought the great work to completion. What a woncerful change in those brief ten years. Already no less than six other lines are in progress of con-struction to the waters of the Licilio coast.

The South Carolina Conference.

The Session of the Bouth Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South which opens in Charleston to day will be the twenty-ninth session of the body which has been held in this City. First in order was the session of March 22, 1787, Bishops Coke and Asbary presiding. Previous to this, in 1785, Bishop Asbury with Jesse Lee and Henry Willis visited Charleston. This was the earliest regular effort to establish Methodism in Charleston. The use of an abandoned meeting-house in Church street, between Broad and Queen streets, was obtained, and services were held every night in the week. John Tunnel, said in the chronicles of that time to have been "truly an spostolic man," was the "stationed" minister, and in 1786 he reported his membership in and around Charleston as 35 whites and 23 colored. At the Conference of 1787 five preachers were stationed in Georgia and ten in South Carolina, and the membership reported in this State was 1,645 whites and 121 colored.

The present is the 94th Annual Conference, and the following figures will give some idea of the progress of Methodism in South Carolina since 1787.

The present is the 94th Annual Conference, and the following figures will give some idea of the progress of Methodism in South Carolina since 1787.

The value of the property of this Churches, 82 parsonages, 505 Sunday-schools, 6,112 officers and teachers and 21,913 pupils. The value of the property of this Church, which in 1785 had to hire an abandoned meeting-house, is now \$723,167. The contributions for missions in the last ten years have amounted to \$50,087.95, for education \$23,806,90 and for retired presches 465 217 fee

meeting-house, is now \$723,167. The contributions for missions in the last ten years keve amounted to \$50,087.96, for education \$23,806,90 and for retired preachers \$45,317.15, making a grand total of \$119,212.01. The first missionary contributions of the Conference were made in 1838, and amounted to a little over \$200, but from that time to the present, not quite half a century, the contributions for missions alone amounted to \$6:3,001.18. The Church also contributed liberally for educational purposes, and Wofford College in Spartanburg and the Makedie: Female College in Columbia, both additional purposes, and wofford College in Spartanburg and the Makedie: Female College in Columbia, both and the manning denominational institutions of learning.

The Convence which assembles today has upo, its roll 165 preschers and is presided over by Bishop Wightman, a distinguished clergyman much admired by Christians of every denomination. The assemblage of so large a body of ministers from all parts of the State is an event of more than passing interest to Charleston, and the meetings of the Conference, and more particularly the religious services, will doubtless be nurserously attended.—News and Churier, 17th instant.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Augusta, Knowville and Greenwood Railroad was held recently, President Wheless presiding, and a large number of citizens of Augusta, Stockholders of the Eoad, present.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Wheless did not think it necessary to make a general report as President, as the meeting was acquainted with the progress of the Road through the papern, and specific information could be gathered from the officers' reports.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. CLARK, Treasurer.

Licutemant A. J. Twiggs, Engineer of the Road, reported that the work was commenced on May 26th, 1878. Continued till June 10th, 1879, there now being only a small amount to finish; that Mr. Grant withdrew his force till the 1st December, and now will have rediscrete. Mr. Grant withdrew his force till the 1st December, and now will have grading complete by the 20th. The grading has cost \$13.785.99 for earth exervation, \$1,040.40 for stone culvers. The unfinished work will probably cost \$1,000. The trestles are all to be built, the cost of which will be about \$9,000. Making a total cost of \$25,176.22. a complete the Road bedready fo 'Ze. This is \$17,607.18 less than the original estimate, which was \$43,783.41.

843.783.41. The mast ary for the Savannah River bridge was commenced on the lat of July last; two abutments are now included, and the foundation for one abutment and one pier are ready for the masoury. There are yet two abutments and four piers to build.

masonry and excavations, and \$751,90 for cement. The total cost of all the masonry when completed will be shout The work so fur has cost \$2.716.28 for

The iron should be laid as soon as possible, as the road bod is being impaired

THE CAUSES OF THE NEGRO Exceptions—It is possible that the inworkness of the negro exodus movement may soon be divulged by official investigation. Air. Shelley, of Alabama, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five (\*) investigate the cause of the emigration of colored people from the South, and to report such measures to the House as will afford the rolled that the exigencies of the case may demand. As stated in the preamble of Mr. Shelley's resolution, there in indispetable divisors case the majority of the representations to leave their homes in the South to go to parts—I the country of which they have no knowledge and to the climate of which they are not may be the climate of which they are not may be the climate of which they are not appeared here from North Carolina in a destinate condition. Having no means to proceed on their journey ther were compelled to lay over here several days, during which time they were quartered together in a church and fad by charity. Many of them were questioned regarding the motives which prompted them to leave their Southern homes, and their answers indicated beyond all doubt that they had been duped by the emissaries sent among them. Mr. Shelley proposes to expess the ornal deceptions practiced upon them.—Washington Disputch. - There are 160,000 Baptists in North

arolina.

— There are 1,200,000,000 acres of abile lands remaining to be sold by the Government,

— The American \$20 gold piece has succeeded the English sovereign as the gold standard of the world. The people of Morgan and adjoining counties in Georgia have petitioned the Governor to suspend for a time the collection of their taxes, owing to the fact that crops during the past season were an almost complete failure.

brief ten years. Already no less than a Lady was as clear and soft as yours," and a lady to her friend. "Yes const.

This is the menth when the fact those troubled with a cough should go for a twenty five controlled book and blooming health. It did it for and be cured at once.

Bold standard of the world.

A Lady's West "Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," and a lady to her friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By inquired the first lady." By inquired the fir